

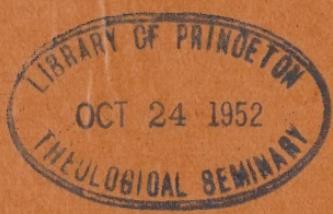
Spence

—
Catalogues of
Presbyterian and Reformed
Institutions

LC580
.S74

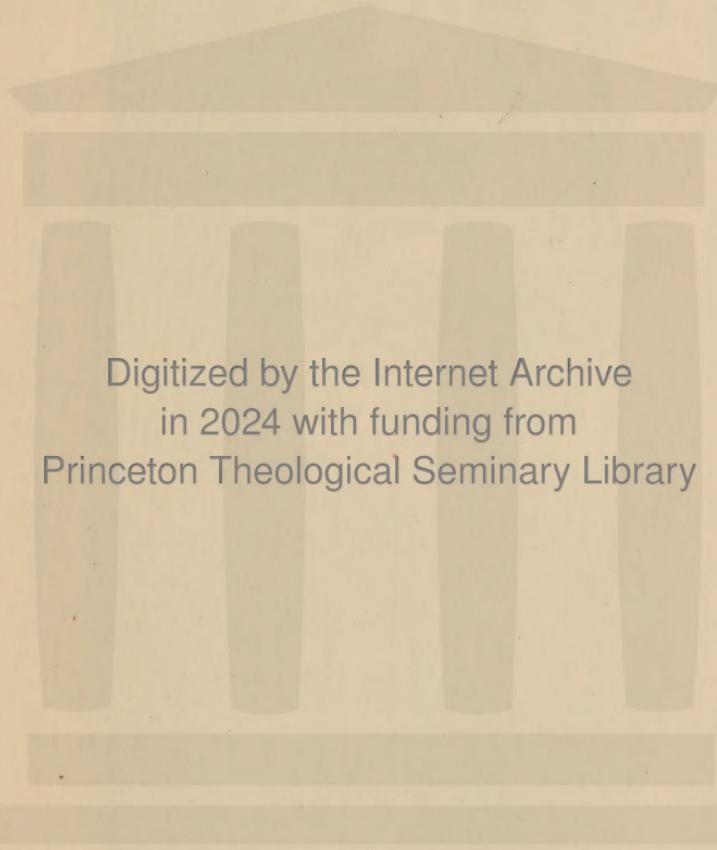
CATALOGUES OF
PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED
INSTITUTIONS

Spence

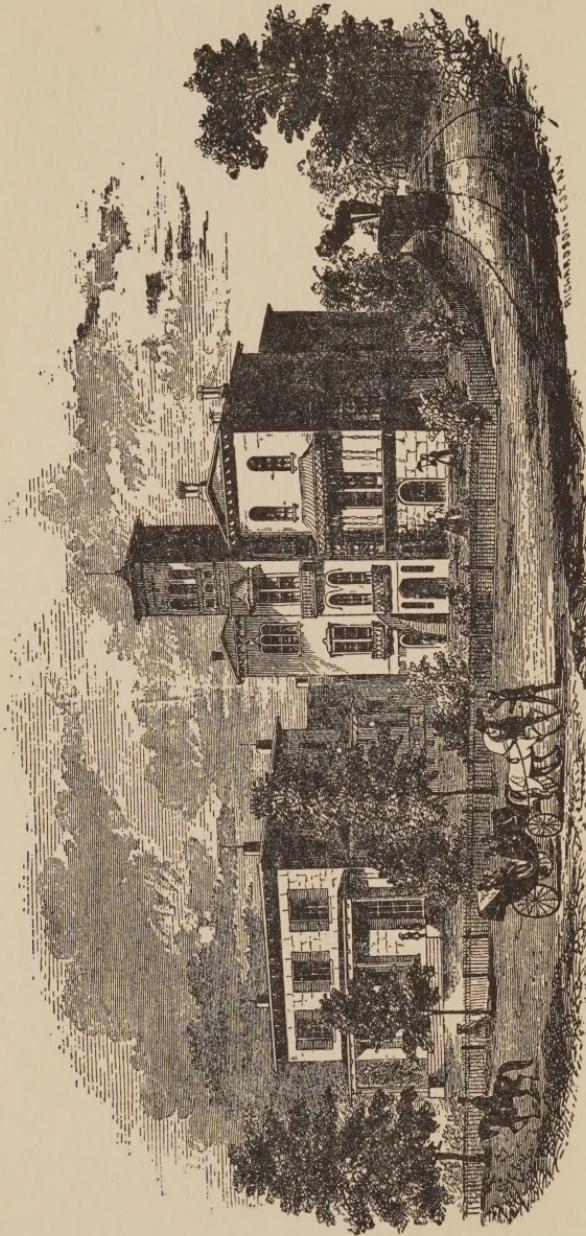


LC580

S74

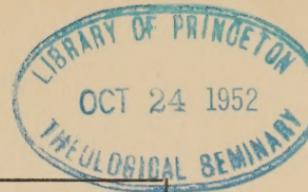


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024 with funding from
Princeton Theological Seminary Library



LEAVENWORTH'S FEMALE SEMINARY.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. FROM THE CATALOGUE OF 1853



CATALOGUES OF PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED INSTITUTIONS

- I. As Historical Sources
- II. In The Historical Foundation

By Thomas H. Spence

HISTORICAL FOUNDATION PUBLICATIONS
MONTREAT, NORTH CAROLINA

1952

Copyright, 1952 by Thomas H. Spence

PART I

CATALOGUES OF
PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED
INSTITUTIONS
AS HISTORICAL SOURCES

Contents

Prolegomena

- 1 Origin and Aims
- 2 Room and Board
- 3 Social Life and Correspondence
- 4 Discipline and Demeanor
- 5 Here's to Your Health!
- 6 Athletics at the Turn of the Century
- 7 What Price Education?
- 8 Curricula and Credits
 - (1) Levels of Learning
 - (2) Courses of Study
 - (3) Degrees
- 9 Religious Life and Biblical Instruction
- 10 Photos to the Fore
- 11 Academic Vocabulary
- 12 Miscellaneous or Odds and Ends

Retrospect

PROLEGOMENA

CATALOGUES may eventually be accorded their rightful place in American literature. They are productions of significance and interest in which all the serious aspects of scholastic life are mingled with more than a modicum of humor, however unintentional the latter may be.

They are, at one and the same time, official publications which constitute the bases of potential contracts with students, recruiting emissaries of no inconsiderable usefulness, the objects of minutely exhaustive examination by accrediting agents when the institution involved is an applicant for recognition by such bodies, and—unfortunately from the present standpoint—among the least likely type of printed materials to be preserved.

Institutional catalogues combine the setting forth of carefully studied aims in language of high idealism with such utterly mundane matters as the financial terms upon which students are received. They are often indicative of the ingenuity of their compilers in making the best of what they have to offer and marshalling convincing evidence as to the superiority of this best.

Few fields are beyond the pale of their touch. Economic, social, moral, and religious conditions are repeatedly reflected. Light is thrown upon prevalent types of architecture, styles of dress, and even postal practices, by their contents.

Lest the reader imagine that this subject is presently approached from a coldly detached and unwittingly unsympathetic point of view, let it be recorded that the writer once served as chairman of the catalogue committee of a liberal arts college, an experience which is recalled with particular and pointed recollections of contacts with the department of music, a field in which he neither professed competence nor evidenced understanding.

Since the scope of the collections in the Historical Foundation

of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches is delineated by that title, by far the greater number of catalogues in its Library relate to churches of the Presbyterian order. Such connection may be official, traditional, or personal. Rev. J. B. Shearer, later President of Davidson College, acted as principal of Cluster Springs High School, thus providing a distinctly Presbyterian association. In like manner the famous Bingham School was administered by Presbyterians. A few catalogues other than those of schools of this denomination have been drawn upon for materials, as well as being included in the listings.

The Foundation is proud of its catalogues and desires to have these rare depositories of the relics of the rich past utilized by its constituents.

1. ORIGIN AND AIMS

The causes which led to the establishment of Bellewood Female Seminary were candidly set forth in the 1867 Catalogue by the individual immediately concerned:

“This school grew up suddenly, as the result of the late war. The Proprietor and Principal was thrown out of employment, as editor, by the sudden stoppage of the mails throughout Southern Kentucky, and the Southwest. At the solicitation of his neighbors he took a few girls into his family to educate, hoping that the war would soon be over, and that he could resume his former occupation. To his surprise, pupils crowded upon him much faster than he could find room to accommodate them, and he was forced to erect buildings expressly adapted to school purposes.”¹

Eighteen years later the publicized version of the origin of Bellewood was much more staid and correspondingly less interesting: “The causes which induced the founding of this institution, briefly stated, were, to provide, at the lowest possible cost,

¹p. 9. Reference to catalogues is by the second of the two calendar years usually included in an academic year. For example, 1867 indicates catalogue for academic year 1866-1867.

thorough, complete, economic education, under the best Christian influences, for women.”²

Montreat Normal School had a somewhat out of the ordinary beginning in that it resulted from the efforts of the authorities of the Mountain Retreat Association to arrange for the utilization of the buildings and grounds of the Association during the nine months of the usual academic year, as well as during the summer conference season.³

The precisely formulated aims of the present time are not usually found in the earliest catalogues. Such objectives seem to have been assumed rather than stated. With the passing of time, these came to be carefully set down; and the aspirations of many other educators were expressed by the administrators of Yorkville Female College, as they affirmed that “Our chief aim is not to make money, but to build an Institution, which, under the blessing of God, may prove a rich and permanent benefit to society, the world and the Church.”⁴

2. ROOM AND BOARD

Southwestern Presbyterian University of three score years ago held very positive convictions in regard to boarding arrangements:

“We reject the dormitory system, with its commons’ hall as most undesirable. Students board in private families, and thus receive many comforts and much personal attention, together with the culture and social restraints of a home circle. These last are above price.”⁵

But Southwestern later changed, not only its location, but apparently its mind; for it now specifies that “All students who are not residents of Memphis or its immediate vicinity are normally required to live in rooms provided by the college and to board at the college cafeteria.”⁶

A remarkably economical boarding system was once in vogue

²1885, p 20. ³1917, p 7. ⁴1860, p 15. ⁵1889, p 38. ⁶1951, p 51.

at Allegheny College. The 1856 Catalogue sets forth its general outlines:

“Those who associate and furnish their own provisions, can procure their cooking done in families for about 25 cents per week. On this plan the whole expense is about 75 cents per week.”⁷

Presbyterian Female Seminary (Chicora) of the 1890's extolled the virtues of the plan there prevalent by stating that “the boarding pupils will be members of the President's family, will sit at his table and partake of the same fare as himself, and the kindest attention will be paid to their wants and comfort.”⁸ It is to be hoped, for the sake of such pupils, that the President fared well.

But the most blissfully contented group of students yet to be encountered was undoubtedly at the Presbyterian College of Florida, where, up to 1908, the authorities had never heard a complaint concerning the dining hall.⁹

Beechwood Seminary, in 1922, promised a full glass of unskimmed milk each night for supper to its students¹⁰—a homely attraction of much more definite lure than many nebulous descriptions of fare provided in other quarters. Earlier, the administration of Oxford Female College had assured its patrons of the superior quality of its food, comparing this with that of hotels to the detriment of the latter.¹¹

Consummate confidence was likewise exhibited by Caldwell Institute in its housing accommodations, when the proprietors held that “no similar institution in the United States has more comfortable or elegant appointments,”¹² and the accompanying illustration of the school building¹³ provided some pictorial justification of these claims. The buildings at Ohio Female College, as early as 1857, were lighted by “resin gas manufactured on the premises.” The resultant illumination was “exceedingly brilliant, yet soft to the eyes, that of each burner being equal to the light of ten candles.”¹⁴

⁷p 19. ⁸1896, p 7. ⁹1908, p unnumbered. ¹⁰p, 5. ¹¹1866, p 11. ¹²1870, p 13.

¹³Ibid., frontispiece. ¹⁴p 6.

Some colleges were confessedly conscious of deficiencies. Adger, for example, confiding that its building "is not very imposing in appearance," but continuing, "yet it is commodious and well arranged for collegiate instruction."¹⁵

3. SOCIAL LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE

Pupils at Irving Select school were not allowed to attend 'circuses,' 'shows,' or 'theatrical exhibitions,' during the school term, nor were they "to be gallanted" by young men.¹⁶ Davidson students of a much earlier date had been deprived of enjoying 'equestrian performances' or 'dramatic recitations' apart from special permissive action by the Faculty.¹⁷

The 1912 Catalogue of Silliman Collegiate Institute contained a page entitled "Pleasant Events and Social Life." The divers items enumerated included a Backward Party, the Gales in Songs and Stories of the Red Men, the Parish Agricultural Fair, a visit to the State insane asylum, and the Presentation of The Runaway Bear by the Primary Department.¹⁸

Letter writing appears to have been accounted a privilege by young ladies, and to have constituted a recognized problem for the authorities of various institutions. Harmony Female College ventured the opinion that "To write a good letter is an important part of a woman's education, the part most neglected and abused," but inconsiderately decried much practice by adding that "not more than once a week" such a letter should be dispatched to "home friends," after having been "written with freedom and transcribed with care."¹⁹

Sixty years later, Texas Presbyterian College for Girls informed prospective patrons that "To attempt to write to immediate relatives is about all a studious young lady should attempt;" but proceeded to specify that in case a wider circle of correspondents was contemplated, including young gentlemen, for example, it would be necessary to secure written permission from home.²⁰

In an ante-bellum declaration, LaGrange Female Seminary held that, in regard to students, "The fewer correspondents they have, out of their own families, and the fewer trifling letters they

¹⁵1879, p 14. ¹⁶1892, p 5. ¹⁷1855, p 30. ¹⁸p 37. ¹⁹1854, p 7. ²⁰1914, p 38.

write and receive, the better it is for their moral and intellectual improvement.”²¹ Just what constituted a “trifling letter” was not made clear.

4. DISCIPLINE AND DEMEANOR

Although discipline was generally “mild but firm,” or the equivalent thereof,²² occasional situations must have demanded decidedly drastic intervention (in a quite literal sense). Witness the stipulation at Oglethorpe authorizing the Faculty “to break open and enter any chamber” upon sufficient provocation.²³

Arkansas College, in the early 1900’s, philosophically asserted that “In the government of the College all official espionage is discarded, since we believe that where any latent mischief exists, such a system will invariably develop it, and where it does not exist, it will usually create it.”²⁴

Like King Darius on a certain memorable evening, Erskine banned the playing of musical instruments, that is, during the hours of study, which were fixed as from 7 to 11, from 2 to 4, and from Candle-lighting to 9 at night;²⁵ and Davidson discountenanced “Merriment” at such times.²⁶ “Groceries” appear rather unexpectedly among the places which Westminster (Pennsylvania) students were not encouraged to frequent.²⁷

Young ladies at Yorkville Female College were forbidden to accept “invitations to walk” with young men,²⁸ and there were times when Bethel College²⁹ and Virginia Female Institute³⁰ verbally frowned upon the reading of novels.

Among the twenty-two “few and general” “College Laws” in force at Oglethorpe in 1860, were regulations inculcating “the utmost reverence, obedience, and respect” for the faculty; forbidding the possession or use of “fire arms, sword canes, dirks, or any deadly weapons;” and prohibiting the keeping, or even hiring of, a horse or carriage without faculty permission.³¹

²¹1849, p 22.

²²Bingham School, 1867, p 10; Edgeworth Seminary, 1860, p 6; Eminence College, 1896, p 14; Elise High School, 1912, p 6; Franklin and Marshall College, 1854, p 31; Spring Hill Male and Female Academy, Announcement Sheet, 1872.

²³1860, p 22. ²⁴1909, p 16. ²⁵1881, p 26. ²⁶1845, p 12. ²⁷1859, p unnumbered.

²⁸1856, p 15. ²⁹1890, p 33. ³⁰1872, p 25. ³¹pp 21-22.

At Miami University (Ohio) it was an early offence to "make or be present at any festival or convivial entertainment provided by students on the College premises or in the town of Oxford,"³² while immediate expulsion was the penalty in store for "Any student who shall send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or shall carry such challenge, or be second in a duel, or in anywise aid and abet it."³³

The insulting of sentries was discouraged at Horner and Grave's (military) School under threat of appropriate penalties,"³⁴ where "All combinations, under any pretext whatever," were also directly forbidden.³⁵

Davidson College prescribed "severe penalties" against "Any concerted combination of Students, with a view of showing disrespect to the Faculty," or for other untoward purposes.³⁶ It would seem that colleges of a century ago were commendably zealous for the welfare of their teaching staffs. The gradation of punishment then inflicted at Davidson consisted: "1st. In private admonition; 2nd. In admonition before the class of which the offender is a member; 3rd. In public admonition before the Students; 4th. In suspension for a period not exceeding three months; and 5th. In final expulsion from College."³⁷ Credible personal testimony, based on experience, is available to show that at least the "1st" was practiced as late as 1916.

5. HERE'S TO YOUR HEALTH!

There seems to be no recorded instance of a college having been established in a locality not conducive to the health of its students. Simonton Female College (Mitchell), at Statesville, North Carolina, voiced an inviting version of this universal excellence by affirming that "the mild climate and pure bracing air render it a desirable Winter resort for young ladies of delicate constitution, who desire to escape the severe climate of more Northern States."³⁸ Chamberlain Hunt Academy substantiated similar contentions by displaying a statement signed by five physicians.³⁹

³²Laws of Miami University, 1843, p 14. ³³Ibid. ³⁴1875, pp 20-21. ³⁵Ibid., p 21.
³⁶1846, p 12. ³⁷Ibid., p 13. ³⁸1881, p 7. ³⁹1907, p 19.

But the South had no monopoly in these advantages, at least so far as claims were concerned. Hollidaysburg Seminary, in Pennsylvania, presented the case for the further North in its 1879 Catalogue, with the unqualified assertion that "Pupils coming from the West and South find a short residence here a complete cure for ague, chills and fever and all Malarious troubles."⁴⁰

Several avenues to good health were suggested by Coe College of seventy years ago: "Besides walking, ball-playing, wood-sawing, and such other exercises in the open air as the students may get, they are drilled in classes in Free Gymnastics, exercises with wands, and marching."⁴¹ Walking, ball-playing, and wood-sawing doubtless enlisted many devotees if the only alternatives were those specified.

Red Springs Seminary (Flora Macdonald) took occasion, in one of its earliest catalogues, to combine an explanation of its hydraulically colorful name with a sanguine *pronunciamento*: "This place takes its name from the discoloration of the ground and vegetation around its wonderful life-giving Mineral Springs, the iron in the water imparting a red tinge to all that it comes in contact with."⁴²

The natural endowments of various seats of learning have been augmented by additional provisions for safeguarding and promoting the health of those who gather there. College physicians, nurses, and elaborate infirmaries mark distinct advance from those days in which Central Mississippi Institute made "a charge of \$1.50 per month for continuous fire in case of protracted illness."⁴³

6. ATHLETICS AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

Somewhat less emphasis was formerly placed upon athletics than at present. The Twelfth of Austin College's Rules of 1890 was provokingly definite: "All base-ball playing is to be discouraged amongst the students, and is positively forbidden on the campus."⁴⁴

⁴⁰1879, p 10. ⁴¹1882, p 31. ⁴²1898, p 9. ⁴³1889, p 11. ⁴⁴p 23.

Macalester, in 1900, was more prolix, and measurably more co-operative:

“As athletics can easily run into scandalous abuses the rules of the College require: 1. That the teams of the College shall not play with colleges that admit professional members to their teams as is often done. 2. That students who do not maintain a creditable standing in their classes shall not be permitted to become members in the College team. 3. That in match games with colleges outside of the cities the attendance from Macalester shall be strictly limited to the team proper and the necessary substitutes.”

“Football, though tolerated, is not encouraged. It is deemed too rough, dangerous and exciting, particularly the intercollegiate games.”⁴⁵

Daniel Baker, on the other hand, was understandingly lenient; for there “The chief games among the students” were “foot ball, base ball, and lawn tennis.”⁴⁶

By 1902, “Every form of clean, manly sport” was “encouraged by the Faculty” at Davidson, and the football team had won seven out of eight collegiate games.⁴⁷

Grove City College was convinced that “Physical Training is indispensable in college education;”⁴⁸ while at Maryville “Manly men (as might reasonably have been expected) were the leading spirits in the Athletic Association.”⁴⁹ Would-be indoor athletes at the University of Wooster must surely have been confounded by the very multiplicity of equipment confronting them; for that institution boasted a gymnasium with nearly five thousand feet of floor space, fitted with parallel bars, horizontal bars, ladders, flying rings, a variety of pulley-weight machines, leaping board, clubs, wands, and dumb bells.⁵⁰

The closing years of the Nineteenth Century found Cedarville College with all athletics under the “personal supervision” of the President,⁵¹ who must have been a very busy man.

⁴⁵1901, pp 21-22. ⁴⁶1901, p 24. ⁴⁷p 34. ⁴⁸1902, p 63. ⁴⁹1902, p 43.

⁵⁰1900, p 25. ⁵¹1898, p 38.

7. WHAT PRICE EDUCATION?

It cost to go to college, even in bygone days, though not so much as it does now.

Hanover, which was "supported by an endowment fund provided by the liberality of the Presbyterian Church," made no charge for tuition in 1889,⁵² and the total expenses there could be kept down to \$150 to \$200 per year.⁵³ While this was not too good to be true, it was too good to last; for by 1943, Hanover tuition was set at \$85 per semester.⁵⁴

Oxford Female College, while in the process of becoming established at the middle of the past century, offered, doubtless to its later discomfiture, a "perpetual scholarship," covering costs of board as well as tuition for the sum of One Thousand Dollars.⁵⁵

Davidson, in 1851, listed the charges for five months (one-half the academic year) covering tuition, room rent, servant hire, and board as \$48.00; but washing, wood, and light required an additional \$6.00.⁵⁶ In the year following, Hampden-Sydney advertised aggregate annual costs of approximately \$151.00, one item of which "Wood, \$2.25 per cord, variable, say \$7.00."⁵⁷ This was 25 per cent less than the rates at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), where the total for the two terms amounted to \$208.00.⁵⁸

In 1871, Mt. Auburn Seminary for Young Ladies publicly recorded an expensive error in judgment on the part of the administration:

"We made the experiment last year, of reducing the charges of the Institute, supposing that the number of pupils would so increase that we could sustain the school at the reduced rates; but, so far as we know, we have not had one pupil that we should not have had at the old price."⁵⁹

Steubenville Female Seminary specified an additional charge for each student of \$8.00, "When fire is required in sleeping

⁵²p 34. ⁵³Ibid. ⁵⁴p 44. ⁵⁵First Annual Circular, 1855, p 14. ⁵⁶p 14.

⁵⁷Catalogue of Literary Department, 1852, p 17. ⁵⁸1852, p 25. ⁵⁹p 17.

room.”⁶⁰ “Fuel for public rooms” was an item contributing toward the Contingent Fee at LaGrange Synodical College in 1858.⁶¹ On the other side of the ledger, Hastings once had an arrangement with the railroads whereby students might secure reduced rates for travel.⁶²

8. CURRICULA AND CREDITS

(1) Levels of Learning

The word college was an elastically relative one, used from time to time to mark schools operating on varying academic levels. This is presumably implied by a reference in the King College Catalogue of 1879 to “Colleges, so-called”⁶³

Pertinent early detail along this line is supplied by a footnote in the Centre Catalogue of 1844, in explanation of the students known as “Irregulars:”

“The class of Irregulars is unknown in the Eastern Colleges. It has sprung up in the West, from the absence of good schools between the Primary Schools and Colleges. Those who constitute this class, belong properly to Academies, not to colleges, as they pursue that part of Collegiate studies which is pursued in first-rate English Academies. Some of the Western Colleges contain few students pursuing a regular Collegiate course; and in the Catalogues of such Institutions no distinct class of Irregulars appears, because nearly all are irregulars. A College may consequently appear very flourishing in its number of attendants, when it may really have scarcely any students pursuing the Collegiate course.”⁶⁴

A wide field was covered by certain institutions. Cincinnati Female Seminary was prepared to provide elementary education, continue through the preparatory branches, and conclude with a four-year college course;⁶⁵ and Arkansas Cumberland College

⁶⁰1838, back cover. ⁶¹p 23. ⁶²1886, p 40. ⁶³p 19. ⁶⁴p 10. ⁶⁵1862, pp 10-11.

(College of the Ozarks) maintained a Primary Department as late as 1914.⁶⁶

In 1895, Hope College enrolled sixty-nine college and 140 preparatory students.⁶⁷ The scholastic year 1891/92 found Buena Vista College with an enrollment as follows:

Collegiate Department	6	Commercial Department	40
Preparatory Department	21	Miscellaneous	10
Normal Department	44	Total	<u>121</u> ⁶⁸

(2) Courses of Study

Some foreboding of the fate in store for Freshman at the College of New Jersey in the 1830's is deducible from the Terms of Admission as set forth in the Catalogue:

"Candidates for admission to the Freshman, or lowest class, are examined in Caesar's Commentaries, (5 books,) Sallust, Virgil, (Ecologues, and Six Books of the Aenid,) Cicero's Select Orations contained in the volume in Usum Dephini, Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntyx, the Gospels in the Greek Testament, Dalzel's Collectanea Graeca Minor'a, or Jacob's Greek Reader, or other Authors equivalent in quantity, together with Latin and Greek Grammar, including Latin Prosody; also, on English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, ancient and modern."⁶⁹

When so-called practical courses were introduced into the curriculum, it was frequently with an apologetic effort to vindicate them on other grounds than those of mere utility. Note Trinity University's brief for what was then known as Phonography: 'Independent of the exceeding usefulness of Phonography, a practical acquaintance with it is highly favorable to the improvement of the mind, invigorating all its faculties, and drawing forth all its resources.'⁷⁰

Tendency toward this type of learning, together with an unrestrained refutation of some of its implications and indictment

⁶⁶p 20. ⁶⁷pp 8 and 17. ⁶⁸1892, p 11. ⁶⁹1838, p 13. ⁷⁰1872, p 25.

of its sequences, is found in the Horner and Graves's School Catalogue of 1875:

"The popular and mercenary system of dispensing with all studies which cannot be turned to practical and lucrative account is, in our opinion, one of the principal causes of that narrow-mindedness, infidelity, and fanaticism, the prevalence of which in certain localities has brought upon our country so many calamities."⁷¹

In the decade following, a perceptible swing from classicality is indicated by Parsons College in its proffered "Scientific Course:"

"This plan of study is meant to provide for those who do not care to spend the time necessary to acquire a knowledge of Greek, and who prefer devoting themselves chiefly to mathematics, the Sciences, the English Branches, and Modern Languages."⁷²

The College of Emporia, as early as its seventh year, offered three courses: The Classical, "embracing the usual studies in Greek and Latin Languages;" the Philosophical, "in which the Greek language is omitted and the German substituted;" and the Literary, "in which Greek is wholly omitted, and Latin partially so," with emphasis on German and French and "special privileges allowed in the study of Music."⁷³

But official listings of college courses occasionally prove to be disconcertingly deceptive. On page 59 of the Davidson Catalogue for 1917 appeared a brief and innocuous notice concerning a subject said to have been Analytic Geometry. In the opinion of at least one unsuspecting student of that period, this summary should have been accompanied by an unmistakable danger sign. As a matter of fact, Woodrow Wilson, Walter W. Moore, and the writer bear concerted testimony to the embarrassing potentialities of Davidson Math menues. Fortunately, in the late teens, it was

⁷¹p 18. ⁷²1883, p 16. ⁷³1890, p 16.

possible to make amends for less than creditable classroom work by recourse to Military Science; and thus the third member of the above trio attained the questionable, though far from unique, distinction of having "Walked off Soph Math."

(3) Degrees

In 1899 Huron College offered the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, although the total college enrollment was only four, one of whom was in the Sophomore Class and the other three in the Freshman.⁷⁴ In 1900, two students received the degree of Ph.D.,⁷⁵ with an aggregate enrollment of ten for regular college work.⁷⁶ With the scholarly Calvin H. French now established in the Presidency, the 1902 Catalogue carried an understandable note: "Until adequate endowment can be secured for the College, it has been deemed best to discontinue all courses leading to post graduate degrees."⁷⁷

As late as 1899, Westminster College (Missouri) was offering the Ph.D. degree, which was awarded for two years study beyond that required for the Bachelor of Arts.⁷⁸ Southwestern Presbyterian University advertised the same degree until 1906.⁷⁹

Rock Hill (Texas, not South Carolina) Institute, with only two years of college work, was prepared to confer the four degrees of Bachelor of English Literature, of Science, of Philosophy, and of Arts, in 1894.⁸⁰

King College, in 1887, permitted its sixty-six students to select their degree from those of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Literature.⁸¹ Three of these have since fallen as casualties to time and deliberation; for in 1951, that of Bachelor of Arts alone survived.⁸²

9. RELIGIOUS LIFE AND BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION

The religious motive lay behind the founding of the colleges of the Church, and while not always as apparent as might be anticipated, it is evidenced by their catalogues.

⁷⁴pp 27 and 58. ⁷⁵1901, p 60. ⁷⁶Ibid., p 65. ⁷⁷p 26. ⁷⁸p 52. ⁷⁹pp 13-14.
⁸⁰pp 5-6, 12. ⁸¹Insert in 1877 Catalogue. ⁸²p 28.

Appearance at two religious services each day was the prescribed practice of a century ago,⁸³ while students were also required to be present at a formal hour of worship on Sunday.⁸⁴ These regulations were being relaxed some twenty-five years later to the extent of dispensing with attendance upon evening prayers.⁸⁵

Sabbath observance was a major concern, sometimes calling for a separate paragraph in the catalogue.⁸⁶

Compulsory attendance upon one or more, usually more, chapel services each week has been largely retained to the present.⁸⁷

Noteworthy among early Bible requirements was that of Ohio Female College, where, in the late 1850's, two classes were scheduled each week; and the four year college course was so arranged as to cover the entire Scriptures.⁸⁸ In 1881, Hampden-Sydney was requiring all students to "attend a Bible recitation every Sunday morning."⁸⁹ In the following year it was determined to devote one recitation of every secular week to Bible Instruction.⁹⁰ Davidson had already been conducting such a week-day Bible class for a number of years.⁹¹

In addition to colleges of the Presbyterian Church U. S. and of the U. S. A., the greater portion of those representing other branches of the Presbyterian and Reformed Family require, or required at the time of closing, formal study of the Bible of their students.⁹²

Carroll College catalogues for some years past have prominently exhibited a declaration of Christian purpose and means

⁸³Davidson, 1850, p 14; Hampden-Sydney, 1854, p 15; Marshall, Pa., 1851, p 21; Oglethorpe, 1860, p 21; Washington, Va., 1855, p 14.

⁸⁴Davidson, 1850, p 14. ⁸⁵Davidson: Cf. 1875, p 19 with 1876, p 35.

⁸⁶Glendale Female College, 1859, p 15; Ohio Female College, 1870, p 16.

⁸⁷Cedar Crest, for freshmen and sophomores, 1951, p 22; Illinois, 1951, p 107; Lees-McRae, 1946, p 7; Mary Baldwin, 1952, p 90; Park, 1948, p 27; Queens, 1951, p 25. Schreiner Institute, 1951, p 14; Sheldon Jackson, 1951, p 10; Wilson, 1951, p 36; as examples.

⁸⁸1857, p 15. ⁸⁹p 14. ⁹⁰1882, p 14. ⁹¹1869, p 16.

⁹²Bethel, 1942, p 4; Bryson, 1929, p 14; Calvin, 1944, p 23; Cedarville, 1943, p 19; Central Iowa, 1951, p 35; Erskine, 1946, p 33; Geneva, 1950, p 51; Heidelberg, 1950, pp 29-30; Sterling, 1951, p 29.

proposed for its realization which might well be regarded as required reading for all those engaged in like endeavors. This statement is reproduced in its entirety:

“Carroll is a Christian college affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. The College engages in no sectarian teaching; nevertheless, the philosophy of administration and instruction and public exercises stress the importance of the Christian ideal of life.

It is understood that no simple program of formal services can adequately serve this ideal. However, the College believes that the objective of Christian education which permeates the campus life must be highlighted with appropriate devotional periods. The College provides a program of semi-weekly chapel-convocation programs to meet this need. Attendance is required.

The class work of the College includes courses in religious history and Bible. Six semester hours of work in these fields must be completed by the end of the sophomore year.

Carroll feels deeply the importance of sending out graduates who are strong in the Christian faith. The College is hopeful that each student will leave the campus more deeply committed to the Christian faith than he was when he entered.

Carroll solicits as members of its student body only those young people of high ideals who can wholeheartedly subscribe to a program of Christian life and learning.”⁹³

10. PHOTOS TO THE FORE

The somewhat recent phenomenon of the reintroduction of photographs in the form of alluring half-tones into catalogues provides a fascination unknown to earlier generations, and sup-

⁹³1946-1951, p 6 in each catalogue.

plies incisive insight into what administrators, or their representatives, believe impels young people to select their schools, as well as affording a welcome relief from dryly dull descriptions of courses of study.

Such photographs have much in common. They may be taken when the trees on the campus are bare of leaves, in order to show as much as possible of the physical plant, though those of vernal origin appear to possess more of an appeal. Snow scenes are obviously considered admissible. Students poring over books are not popular subjects, though laboratory activities are frequently reproduced.

These pictures emphasize the fact that young ladies will find young men (and vice versa) of companionable age and, what is more important, disposition, in institutions of the coeducational type; and strive assiduously to convey the impression that no boy need become dull through addiction to study at the expense of play. A recent catalogue ⁹⁴ devotes two of its eight full-page photographs to scenes in which one boy and a single girl bear unmistakable testimony to the attractions of college life, aside from the inevitable charm of learning for its own sake—all very much in contrast with affairs at Union Home School in 1879, when and where there was to be “No communication by note, sign or in any other way between the sexes except by and with consent and presence of a teacher”,⁹⁵ though it should be observed that the latter institution dealt with younger students.

On the other hand, Lake Forest, although coeducational, presents a scene in the Coffee Shop with an all-male cast,⁹⁶ which is balanced by a picture of activities in Ceramic Art with girls the sole participants.⁹⁷

Muskingum introduces a touch of modernity with an action picture accurately described by the title of “Drum Majorettes.”⁹⁸ The 1951 Lindenwood Catalogue supplies an attractively informing pictorial sketch of the campus, folded in the back of the volume.

The 1927 Catalogue of Chickasaw College pictured a group of boys and girls at an unnamed railway station, with the ex-

⁹⁴ Macalester, 1948, opposite pp 33 and 97. ⁹⁵ p 3. ⁹⁶ 1949, opposite p 33.

⁹⁷ Ibid., opposite p 65. ⁹⁸ 1948.

pressed intention of thereby revealing the radiant happiness with which students anticipated their arrival at Chickasaw.⁹⁹ Catawba College, of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, issued its 1950 Catalogue with illustrations in an attractive blue by way of harmonizing with the colors on the backs of the volume; thus giving both inward and outward demonstration of its chromatic kinship with the whole of the Presbyterian Family.

11. ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

The very vocabulary of college catalogues is occasionally intriguing.

“Hallooing” was among the pastimes forbidden students at Oglethorpe University during hours set apart for study.¹⁰⁰ “Discriminating visiting” was permissible at James Sprunt Institute on the Monday holiday,¹⁰¹ while a paragraph in the 1849 LaGrange Female Seminary Catalogue concerns “Collateral expenses.”¹⁰² Registrants at Orangeburg Female College were incited to effort by “Motives to Exertion,”¹⁰³ and Oswego College for Young Ladies strove to provide a “symetrical education” in the fundamental branches.¹⁰⁴

Steubenville, the oldest female seminary west of the Alleghenies, occupying a “peculiarly eligible” site in the Ohio town of the same name,¹⁰⁵ enrolled “Optional students.”¹⁰⁶ Under certain conditions, Yorkville Female College admitted “Partial Students,”¹⁰⁷—but what institution does not, even today?

Davis and Elkins, early in the present century, described itself as “non-coeducational,”¹⁰⁸ the explanation of this negative characterization lying in the fact that the college had previously enrolled both boys and girls before deciding to limit its registration to the un-fair sex.

12. MISCELLANEOUS OR ODDS AND ENDS

No one, student or teacher, wearied through incessant contact with the perturbing attributes of organized education, can fail to

⁹⁹p 18. ¹⁰⁰1860, p 22. ¹⁰¹1902, p 8. ¹⁰²p 21. ¹⁰³1859, p 21. ¹⁰⁴1895, p 13.
¹⁰⁵1873, p 24. ¹⁰⁶Ibid., p 23. ¹⁰⁷1856, p 13. ¹⁰⁸1907, p 12.

yield sympathetic response to a pronouncement of Isbell College which, concerning the granting of holidays, concludes comfortingly with, "A day will be given from time to time as teachers and pupils need rest."¹⁰⁹

Mt. Pleasant Academy, in announcing the discontinuance of its female department, admitted that this division of the school "was only established temporarily, till the male department would sustain itself."¹¹⁰ Stonewall Jackson Institute probably intimated more than was intended in the assertion that "The uniform for the session 1871/72, will be drab."¹¹¹

Presbyterian College of South Carolina, in an effort to make amends for the offense of having listed two members of the Sophomore Class as Freshmen, inserted a printed slip between pages 6 and 7 of the 1890 Catalogue by way of elevating these unintentionally demoted gentry to their rightful rank.

Some catalogues carry testimonials by way of an appendix;¹¹² others add advertisements;¹¹³ while, in a few instances, both are included.¹¹⁴ At times, two catalogues were issued by the German Theological Seminary of the Northwest (Dubuque) in a single year, one in English and the second in the German Language.¹¹⁵

As might be anticipated, the names of institutions vary considerably in length, with Coe College, on the one hand, and Leavenworth's Academic and Collegiate Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies, on the other, representing probable extremes in conciseness and verbosity. There have also been nominal variations. The present Mitchell College has borne three previous names, those of Concord Female Seminary, Simonton Female College, and Statesville Female College, prior to the adoption of the present designation in 1916.

Much has been omitted. Literary societies, libraries, apparatus and cabinets, and the like, were all matters dear to the heart

¹⁰⁹1893, p 21. ¹¹⁰1851, p 7. ¹¹¹1871, p 16

¹¹²French Camp Academy, 1907, pp 19-21; Palmer College, 1911, pp 34-39; Peace Institute, 1873, pp 22-24.

¹¹³Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary, 1882, pp 25-29 though unnumbered; Lenox, 1883, pp 27-32.

¹¹⁴Hoge Military Academy, 1898, pp 46-56. ¹¹⁵1904.

of the cataloguer of the past; and their acquaintance is essential to a thorough understanding of earlier educational efforts. But since this treatise was projected with a view of exhausting neither the field nor the reader, such topics, however profitable, may legitimately be left for the notice of later investigators.

RETROSPECT

Those were virile days in which heroic hearts planted and nourished their infant institutions to the glory of God and the edification of man.

Oftimes with equipment distressingly inadequate and sorely restricted funds, they moved unswervingly on toward goals yet to be fully realized. Many of the little schools have long since gone. Begun with high hopes and pretentious plans, they are and shall be forgotten until the Greatest of all the Schoolmen stands to count their contributions in that Final Day of ultimate Academic Reckoning.

Others have not only survived, but grown great, but not too great to recall the days of their youth and those worthy souls whose persistent fortitude has brought them to this hour of opportunity; for no institution can rightly be accounted great which neglects to take cognizance of its beginnings or to thank God for those who, by His grace, have borne it along the way.

• • • • •

The sun has risen, bringing the new year. Tomorrow has come and beckons to fields that are fresh and pastures new. But with it all there remain the foundations laid by the fathers in the long ago.

PART II

CATALOGUES OF PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED INSTITUTIONS IN THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

Institutions represented by catalogues in the Foundation are listed according to the following pattern:

name. church. address. date (s).
explanatory notes
catalogues

Denominational (church) relationship ranges from that of formal affiliation to association. Location (address) is present or latest in case of extinct institutions. The date of closing of such schools is separated from the year of founding by a hyphen. The character + denotes that catalogue is currently received. Explanatory notes are inserted when deemed helpful. In some instances, lack of information is evident in omission of data.

By way of illustration:

Davidson. us. Davidson, N. C. 1837.
1846 48-52 55-58 61 69+

This signifies that Davidson (College) is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, U. S.; is located at Davidson, N. C.; was established in 1837; and that the Historical Foundation possesses catalogues for the years 1846, 1848 through 1852, 1855 through 1858, 1861 and from 1869 to the present time; and that such catalogues are currently received.

Catalogues are designated by the second of the two calendar years usually embraced in one academic year. For example: 1879 represents the catalogue for the academic year 1878-79.

For purposes of convenience and reference, institutions have been arranged in five categories: 1, Colleges; 2, Schools; 3, Theological Seminaries; 4, Universities; and 5, Other Institutions.

This classification has been made by name and, at times, may not reflect the exact academic rank of the institution involved. While "seminaries" and "institutes" are listed in the Second Group, a number of them would rank with junior colleges on the basis of instruction given.

It is not always possible to fix an exact date for the beginning of the institution, the most common variation being between the year of organization and that of the actual opening of the school. This will account for occasional differences between the dates given and those listed for the same institution elsewhere.

Another question at this point is whether or not a forerunner is to be considered separately, or as the school under consideration in an earlier phase. The decision of the authorities of the institution involved has generally been accepted.

CATALOGUES IN THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

Abbreviations

arp	Associate Reformed Presbyterian
chr	Christian Reformed
cong	Congregational
cp	Cumberland Presbyterian
e&r	Evangelical and Reformed
indp	Independent
intd	Interdenominational
meth	Methodist
orthp	Orthodox Presbyterian
rca	Reformed Church in America
rcus	Reformed Church in the United States
rpinna	Reformed Presbyterian in North America
rprofna	Reformed Presbyterian of North America
sec	Secular
up	United Presbyterian
us	Presbyterian Church in the United States
usa	Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

Colleges

Adger. us. Walhalla, S. C. 1877-89. 1879	Belhaven. us. Jackson, Miss. 1894. 1912 19 23 36-37 50 +
Agnes Scott. us. Decatur, Ga. 1889. 1913-16 19-22 24 26-44 47-48	Bellevue. usa. Bellevue, Nebr. 1883-1918. officially merged with Hastings, 1934. 1909 13 15
Alabama Presbyterian College for Men. see Alabama Military Institute.	
Alabama Synodical College for Women. see Isbell College.	Beloit. cong. Beloit, Wisc. 1846. 1856
Allegheny , meth. Meadville, Pa. 1836. 1856.	Berea. cong. Berea, Ky. 1855. 1927-29
Allegheny City. Allegheny, Pa. 1858-? 1858	Bethel. cp. McKenzie, Tenn. 1842. closed 1861-65. 1890 1923-28 30+
Alma. usa. Alma, Mich. 1887. 1943-45 49+	Blackburn. usa. Carlinville, Ill. 1859. 1924 40 43-44
Arkansas. us. Batesville, Ark. 1872. 1888 91-93 95 97-1913 15-31 33-43 47-+	Bloomfield. usa. Bloomfield, N. J. 1868. 1919-21 25 28-31 45 +
Arkansas Cumberland. see College of the Ozarks	Bryson. arp. Fayetteville, Tenn. 1919-30. 1929
Austin. us. Sherman, Texas. 1849. 1889-92 96-1907 09-11 13-16 21-38 46-47 49+	Buena Vista. usa. Storm Lake, Iowa. 1891. 1892 1900 04-10 16 18-21 23 25 27 29 32 34-43 50+

Calvin. chr. Grand Rapids, Mich. 1894.
as Literary Dep't of Theo. Sem., 1894-1900; as Academy, 1900-08; as Junior College 1908-20.
1907-08 10-14 16 18-34

Calvin. rcus. Cleveland, Ohio. 1883-cir. 1900.
1896

Carroll. usa. Waukesha, Wis. 1846.
1931-43 46 +

Catawba. e&r. Salisbury, N. C. 1851.
1925-29 31-35 42-43 47 +

Cedar Crest. e&r. Allentown, Pa. 1867.
1943-45 47-48 50 +

Cedarville. rpinna. Cedarville, Ohio. 1894.
1898-1900 03-05 07-14 17-23 25 27-36

Central. rca. Pella, Iowa. 1853.
1917-45 47-48 50+

Centre. us&usa. Danville, Ky. 1819.
as unit of Central University of Kentucky, 1901-18.
1843 44 52 60-67 69-70 72 76-99 1901-07
09-35 39 41-44 47 +

Chickasaw. us. Pontotoc, Miss. 1852-1930.
formerly Presbyterian Female Collegiate Institute.
1920-21 24 27

Chicora. us. Columbia, S. C. 1893-1930.
as Presbyterian Female Seminary, 1893-98. merged with Queens.
1896 1902-30

Claiborne. Claiborne, Ala. 1857-?
1858

Coe. usa. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 1851.
1882 1925-26 34 44

Columbia Bible. intd. Columbia, S. C. 1923.
1928-33 35 38-44 47 49+

Converse. indp. Spartanburg, S. C. 1889.
1921

Cumberland. cp. Leonard, Texas. 1911-18.
1915

Daniel Baker. indp. presbytn. Brownwod, Texas. 1889.
1901-02 07-09 11-17 19-38 41

Dartmouth. cong. Hanover, N. H. 1769.
1843

Davidson. us. Davidson, N. C. 1837.
1846 48-52 55-58 61 69+

Davis and Elkins. us & usa. Elkins, W. Va. 1904.
1907 09-13 19-22 25-43 45-46 51+

Elmhurst. e&r. Elmhurst, Ill. 1871.
1879 91 1902-03 05-18 21 23-30 34-45 50+

Eminence. Eminence, Ky. cir. 1857-?
1869

Emporia. usa. Emporia, Kansas. 1883.
1890-91 93-94 1908 13 16 18-40 42 44 46+

Erskine. arp. Due West, S. C. 1839.
1851 81 1913 26 31 34 37-38 40 47

Fairmont. Weatherford, Texas, 1890-?
1915

Flora Macdonald. us. Red Springs, N. C. 1896.
as Red Springs Seminary, 1896-1903;
as Southern Presbyterian College and Conservatory of Music, 1903-15.
1898-1900 02-03 05-32 34-42 48+

Franklin and Marshall. e&r. Lancaster, Pa. 1853.
formed by merger of Franklin College (1787) and Marshall College (1835).
1854+

Fredericksburg. us. Fredericksburg, Va. 1893-cir. 1913.
1894-1913.

Geneva. rpinna. Beaver Falls, Pa. 1848.
1922 26-29 31-36 38 48+

Glendale Female. usa. Glendale, Ohio. 1859-62 64 67

Greenbrier. us. influence. Lewisburg, W. Va. 1896.
 formerly Lewisburg Female Institute, and Lewisburg Seminary.
 1924 27-29 35 37 43 50+

Grove City. usa. Grove City, Pa. 1876.
 1879 80-81 84 88 89-90 92 95-98 1901-04
 07 09-12 14-15 23-28 32 33-37

Hampden-Sydney. us. Hampden-Sydney, Va. 1776.
 early as academy.
 1854 56-67 69-1943 45-47 49+

Hanover. usa. Hanover, Ind. 1827.
 1840 43 56 72-1907 09-10 14-34 40-44 49+

Harmony Female. usa. Sumter Mineral Springs, S. C. 1853-?
 1854

Hastings. usa. Hastings, Nebr. 1882.
 1886-88 1905 07-08 10 13 15 17-18 20 22-33
 37 39+

Heidelberg. e&r. Tiffin, Ohio. 1850.
 1888 1934-36 46+

Highland. usa. Highland, Kansas. 1857.
 1889-90 95 1913

Hood. e&r. Frederick, Md. 1893.
 1946+

Hope. rca. Holland, Mich. 1862.
 1867 72 83 94+

Huron. usa. Huron, S. D. 1883.
 as Pierre University, 1883-98.
 1899-1943

Idaho. usa. Caldwell, Idaho. 1891.
 1909-19 21-40 42-43 46

Illinois. usa. Jacksonville, Ill. 1829.
 1930-32 34-35 37-41 44+

Isbell. us. Talladega, Ala. 1849-1921.
 operated under various names, including Alabama Synodical College for Women.
 1892 1908 18

King. us. Bristol, Tenn. 1867.
 1878 84-88 92 97 09-10 14 16-17 21 24 28
 30-38 40-42 44 46+

Knoxville. up. Knoxville, Tenn. 1875.
 1925 34 36-37

La Fayette. usa. Easton, Pa. 1826.
 1885

La Grange Synodical. usa. La Grange, Tenn. 1855-62.
 1858-59

Lake Forest. usa. Lake Forest, Ill. 1857.
 1943+

Lees Junior. us. Jackson, Ky. 1883.
 as Jackson Academy, 1884-91; as Jackson Collegiate Institute, 91-97; as S. P. Lees Collegiate Institute, 97-1927.
 1912-14 16 24 29 31 38 40-41 45-46 48+

Lees-McRae. us. Banner Elk, N. C. 1900.
 1910 12 24-25 27 29-40 42-43 46

Lenox. usa. Hopkinton, Iowa. 1859-cir. 1946.
 earlier as Bowen Collegiate Institute,
 also as Lenox Collegiate Institute.
 1883

Lewis and Clark. usa. Portland, Oregon. 1867.
 as Albany College, 1876-1942.
 1920 22 24-25 27-29 31 34 37 39 41 43
 44-45 47-48

Lindenwood. usa. St. Charles, Mo. 1827.
 as School for Young Ladies, 1827-53.
 1922 24-31 33-45 47+

Macalester. usa. St Paul, Minn. 1885.
 1901-39 41 44+

Marshall. rcus. Troy, N. Y. 1835-53.
 united with Franklin to form Franklin and Marshall.
 1851

Mary Baldwin. us. Staunton, Va. 1842.
 as Augusta Female Seminary, 1842-95;
 as Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1895-1923.
 1869-70 74-76 78-80 84-85 87 90 92 94-95
 97 1900-04 06-07 09-30 32 34 36-42 47+

Maryville. usa. Maryville, Tenn. 1819.
as Southern and Western Theological
Seminary, 1819-42. Closed 61-65.
1901-38 40-44 46-47 50+

Mercersburg. rcus. Mercersburg, Pa. 1865-80.
1866-71

Mississippi Synodical. us. Holly Springs,
Miss. 1883-1939.
as Maury Institute, 1883-91;
as North Mississippi Presbyterian Col-
lege, 1891-1903. merged with Bellhaven.
1907-08 11-20 22-25 27-31 33-35 37-38

Missouri Valley. usa. Marshall, Mo. 1889.
1928 49

Mitchell. us. Statesville, N. C. 1856.
formerly as Concord Female Seminary;
as Simonton Female College; and as
Statesville Female College.
1880-1881 85-86 88 90 92-93 96-97 99-1907
09 12-13 17-18 20-21 23-26 28-31 33-41 44
46-49+

Monmouth. up. Monmouth, Ill. 1853.
1930-36 43

Montreat. us. Montreat, N. C. 1916.
as Montreat Normal Schol, 1916-33; as
Montreat Junior College, 1933-45.
1917-22 23-26 28-37 42+

Muskingum. up. New Concord, Ohio. 1837.
1910 32-42 46+

Ohio Female. usa. College Hill, Ohio. 1848-?
1857 70

Oklahoma College for Women. sec. Chick-
asha, Okla. 1908.
as Industrial Institute and College for
Girls, 1908-16.
1923

Oklahoma Presbyterian. us. Durant, Okla.
1901.
successor to Durant College. affiliated
with Southeastern State College.
1907-10 12-13 15-25 30

Orangeburg Female. us. Orangeburg, S. C.
1859

Oswego. usa. Oswego, Kansas. cir 1886-?
1895

Oxford. Oxford, Ohio. 1849-?
formerly Oxford Female Institute.
1853 55 63 65-66 68

Ozarks. usa. Clarksville, Ark. 1891.
as Arkansas Cumberland College. 1891-
1920.
1914-17 19-21 23-24 26-42

Palmer. us. De Funiak Springs, Fla. 1907-36.
1909-16 18-21 23-34

Park. usa. Parkville, Mo. 1875.
1922+

Parsons. usa. Fairfield, Iowa. 1875.
1883 92-93 1904 15 17-23 25-31 33-34
47-48 50+

Peace Junior. us. Raleigh, N. C. 1857.
as Peace Institute, 1872-1930.
1873 75-78 80 1904-33 38-45

**Presbyterian College of Christian Educa-
tion.** usa. Chicago, Ill. 1908.
as Presbyterian Training School of
Chicago, 1908-28. affiliated with Mc-
Cormick Theological Seminary since
1942.
1946

Presbyterian College of Florida. us&usa.
Eustis, Fla. 1905-09.
1908

Presbyterian College of South Carolina. us.
Clinton, S. C. 1880.
1890-91 94 97-98 1900 02-43 46+

Presbyterian Junior College. us. Maxton,
N. C. 1929.
1930-35 39-42 48 51+

Queens. us. Charlotte, N. C. 1857.
as Charlotte Female Institute, 1857-
1901; as Presbyterian Female College,
1901-10; as Presbyterian College for
Women, 1910-13; as Queen's College,
1913-30; as Queens-Chicora, 1930-39.
1869 80 83-84 1913 16 23-31 37-41 47+

Rogersville Synodical. us. Rogersville, Tenn. 1849-1913.
1898 1901 12

Sayre
see Sayre School

Silliman. us. Clinton, La. 1852-1931.
as Silliman Institute, 1852-1919.
1912-13 16 19-21 26

Simonton Female.
see Mitchell.

South Carolina.
see University of South Carolina.

Southwestern us. Memphis, Tenn. 1848.
as Montgomery Masonic College, 1848-55; as Stewart College, 55-75; as Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1875-1925.
1889 92-93 99 1901-25 27-32 34-42 44+

Statesville Female.
see Mitchell.

Sterling. up. Sterling, Kanas. 1887.
as Cooper Memorial College, 1887-1910.
1935 42-43 46+

Stillman. us. Tuscaloosa, Ala. 1876.
as Institute for Training Colored Ministers, 1876-96; as Stillman Institute, 96-1950.
1888-90 92-1903 12 14-21 23-28 32 34-43
45 48 51+

Stonewall Jackson. us. Abingdon, Va. 1868-1930.
as Jackson Female Institute, 1868-96; as Stonewall Jackson Institute, 96-1914.
1869 71 89-92 98 1903-04 12-14 16-24 26-29

Swift Memorial Junior. usa. Rogersville, Tenn. 1883.
1933 38 43 45

Synodical. us. Fulton, Mo. 1873-1928.
1906 12 16 19 27

Texas Presbyterian. us. Milford, Texas. 1902-30.
merged with Austin.
1909-10 12 14-27

Tusculum. usa. Greenville, Tenn. 1794.
1907 09-11 14 16 18-30 32-42

Ursinus. e&r. Collegeville, Pa. 1869.
1873-81 84-89 1910-12 29-34 44+

Wabash. usa. Crawfordsville, Ind. 1832.
1893 95

Warren Wilson Junior. usa. Swannanoa, N.C. 1894.
as Asheville Farm School, 1894-1942.
1933

Washington (Va.)
see Washington and Lee University.

Washington and Jefferson. usa. Washington, Pa. 1865.
formed by union of Washington College (1789) and Jefferson College (1794).
1910 13 15 18-22 24-34

Western. usa associate. Oxford, Ohio. 1855.
as Western Female Seminary. 1855-94;
as The Western, 1894-1904.
1859-60 62-63 1945+

Westminster. up. New Wilmington, Pa. 1852.
1859 1934 1946 48+

Westminster. us&usa. Fulton, Mo. 1851.
1894 96 97-1910 12-13 15+

Westminster. usa. Salt Lake City, Utah. 1875.
1926-29 31 34

Whitman. cong. Walla Walla, Wash. 1859.
1884 1900

William and Mary. sec. Williamsburg, Va. 1693.
1900

Wilson. usa. Chambersburg, Pa. 1870.
1945+

Winona. intd. Winona Lake, Ind. 1914

Woman's College of Due West. us&arp. Due West, S. C. 1859-1927.

as Due West Female College, 1859-1910.
merged with Erskine.
1876 1902 1907-08 14 28

Yorkville Female. us&arp. Yorkville, S. C. 1854-75.

formerly Bethel Female Institute, and
also Yorkville Female Seminary.
1856-57 59-60

Wooster. usa. Wooster, Ohio. 1870.
formerly University of Wooster.
1871-1900 1906+

Schools

Including Institutes and Seminaries

Alabama Military Institute. us. Anniston, Ala. 1905-32.

as Alabama Presbyterian College for Men, 1905-22.
1907 10-11 13 15 18-19 21 26-29

Caldwell Institute for Young Ladies. Danville, Ky. cir. 1861-?

1870

Albemarle Normal and Industrial Institute. us. Albemarle, N. C. 1894- cir. 1929.
1912-13 18-19 20 23

Central Mississippi Institute. us. French Camp, Miss. 1885-1916.

merged with French Camp Academy.
1889 91 94 1905-08 10-14

Anderson Fitting School.
see Frazer Academy.

Chamberlain Hunt Academy. us. Port Gibson, Miss. 1879.

1907 09-13 15-16 18 21-23 26-33 35-37
39 42

Asheville Farm School.
see Warren Wilson Junior College.

Charlotte Female Institute.
see Queens College.

Augusta Female Seminary.
see Mary Baldwin College.

Cincinnati Female Seminary. Cincinnati, Ohio.

1862.

Beechwood Seminary. us. Heidelberg, Ky.
1912-?
1922

Clarkton Male Institute. us. Clarkton, N. C. 1904.

Bellewood Seminary. us. Anchorage, Ky.
1861- cir. 1913.
1866-70 79-80 84-1909 11

Cluster Springs High School. us. Cluster Springs, Va. 1865-?

1869

Bingham School. indp. Mebane and Asheville, N. C. 1793-?
1867-70 80 (2 editions)

Cooper Institute. cp. Daleville, Miss. 1865-?
formerly Spring Hill Male and Female Institute.

1868-71 74-78 81-82 85

Blair Academy. usa. Blairstown, N. J. 1848.
1921

Danville Military Institute. formerly us. Danville, Va. 1890.

1924 27 28 30

Blue Ridge School for Boys. indp. Hendersonville, N. C. 1914.
1928

Edgeworth Female Seminary. Greensboro, N. C. 1840.
1860

Caddo Valley Academy. us. Norman, Ark.
1921.
1922-29

Elise High School. us. Hemp, N. C. 1904-30.
1912 19 24

Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary. us. Lexington, Mo. 1859-98.
1882 90 95

Elmwood Seminary. us. Farmington, Mo. 1886-?
1887 89-90 93 98 1900 02-03 08-09 11

Frazer Academy. us. Anderson, S. C. 1912-?
formerly Anderson Fitting Schol.
1913-14

French Camp Academy. us. French Camp, Miss. 1885.
1907 10 12 17 19-22 24-31 33-35 39

Geneseo Collegiate Institute. usa. Geneseo, Ill. 1884-?
1885

Glade Valley High School. us. Glade Valley, N. C. 1909.
1911 13-14 24 27 30 37-38 40-43

Greenbrier Military School. us influences. Lewisburg, W. Va. 1902
formerly Greenbrier Presbyterial Military School, also Greenbrier Presbyterial School.
1913 15 19

Grove Institute. us. Kenansville, N. C. 1896-1923.
as James Sprunt Institute, 1896-1918.
1902 06 08 16 19 21

Hardin Collegiate Institute. usa. Elizabethtown, Ky. 1892-1909?
in catalogues of Central University of Kentucky.
1897 1900 02-07

Hoge Military Academy. us. Blackstone, Va. 1894.
1898.

Hollidaysburg Seminary for Young Ladies. Hollidaysburg, Pa, 1866-?
1879

Horner and Graves's School. indp. Hillsboro, N. C.
1875

Irving Select School for Young Ladies. Cleburne, Texas.
1892

James Sprunt Institute.
see Grove Institute.

LaGrange Female Seminary. us. LaGrange, Ga.
1849

Leavenworth's Academic and Collegiate Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies. Petersburg, Va. 1844-?
1853

Lewisburg Female Institute.
see Greenbrier College.

Lewisburg Seminary.
see Greenbrier College.

Marion Female Seminary. us. Marion, Ala. 1836-1916.
1891

Mary Allen Seminary. usa. Crockett, Texas. 1886.
1924 26-27

Mary Baldwin Seminary.
see Mary Baldwin College.

Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1855.
1860-62 64 71

Mount Pleasant Academy. us. Kingston, Ohio. 1849-?
1850-52

Mt. Zion Collegiate Institute and Graded School. Winnsboro, S. C. 1886-?
1889

Nacoochee Institute. us. Sautee, Ga. 1904-28.
merged with Rabun Gap.
1918

Napsonian School. see Westminster Schools.

North Avenue Presbyterian Church Day School. see Westminster Schools.

North Avenue Presbyterian School. see Westminster Schools.

North Carolina Military Institute. us influence. Charlotte, N. C. 1859-? 1860

Oxford Female Institute. see Oxford College.

Pantops Academy. us influence. Charlottesville, Va. 1877-1918. 1901

Piedmont Institute. Charlottesville, Va. 1858 (reprint)

Potomac Academy. us. Romney, W. Va. 1850-1918. 1912-16

Presbyterian Institute. us. Blackshear, Ga. 1901-12. 1910-11

Presbyterian Female Seminary. see Chicora College.

Presbyterian High School. us. Columbia, S. C. 1892-1905. 1902

Prince Edward Academy. us. Worsham, Va. 1874-? in catalogues of Hampden-Sydney College. 1877-83

Reidville High School for Girls. us. Reidville, S. C. 1857-? 1902

Rock Hill Institute. Minden, Texas. 1893

Salisbury Normal and Industrial Institute. us. Salisbury, N. C. cir. 1916-1922. 1916-17

Sayre Female Institute. see Sayre School.

Sayre School. us. Lexington, Ky. 1854. as Sayre Female Institute, 1854-1908; as Sayre College, 1908-21. 1911 15 19 27-30 45-46

School of the Ozarks. us. Hollister, Mo. 1907. 1911 14-17 19 23 26 33

Schreiner Institute. us. Kerrville, Texas. 1923. 1924-27 29-42 47+

Sheldon Jackson School. usa. Sitka, Alaska. 1877. 1909 33 37 50+

Spring Hill Male and Female Institute. see Cooper Institute.

Steubenville Female Seminary. Steubenville, Ohio. 1838 73

Stillman Institute. see Stillman College.

Stuart Robinson School. us. Blackey, Ky. 1914. 1926-27 31

Synodical Female Institute. see Isbell College.

Union Female Seminary. usa. Unionville, S. C. cir. 1836-? 1849

Union Home School. us. Union Church, N. C. 1875-98. 1879

Van Rensselaer Academy. us&usa. Rensselaer, Mo. 1851-1916. 1872

Virginia Female Institute. Staunton, Va. 1872

West Nottingham Academy. usa. Colora, Md. 1741. 1911 23-24 30-31 34 36

Westminster School. us. Rutherfordton, N. C. cir. 1902-22.
1913 15 17 19

Westminster Schools. us. Atlanta, Ga. 1909.
formerly as North Avenue Presbyterian Day School; as North Avenue Presbyterian School; as Napsonian School.
1914-17 19-20 22-25 27-30

Theological Seminaries

Allegheny.

see Pittsburg-Xenia.

Andover. cong. Andover, Mass.
1834 57-58

Auburn. usa. Auburn, N. Y. 1818-1939.
merged with Union, New York.
1836-40 44 47 49-50 53 59 62 64-1938

Austin. us. Austin, Texas. 1884.
as Austin Schol of Theology, 1884-92;
inactive, 1895-1902.
1889-92 1903-07 09-11 13-16 21-45 47+

Biblical. intd. New York, N. Y. 1901.
1919 22 24 28 30-31 34 36-37 40 43 46

Bloomfield. usa. Bloomfield, N. J. 1868.
1919-21 25 28-31 45+

Calvin. chr. Grand Rapids, Mich. 1876.
1896 1905 07-08 10-14 16 18-32 34+

Central rcus. Dayton, Ohio. 1907-34.
merged with Eden.
1920 24-32

Columbia. us. Decatur, Ga. 1828.
1849 51 53-54 57-61 68 70-80 83-85 89-1911
13-32 34 36 38-41 44+

Cumberland. cp. Lebanon, Tenn. 1842-1909.
1901 03 15-16

Cumberland Presbyterian. cp. McKenzie, Tenn.
in catalogues of Bethel College
1928-38

Dallas. intd. Dallas, Texas. 1924.
as Evangelical Theological College,
1924-36.
1925-26 28-32 35 44+

Danville. usa. Danville, Ky. 1853-1901.

merged with Louisville to form Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky.
1854 56 58-59 61 75-80 81-88 90-1901

Dubuque. usa. Dubuque, Iowa. 1852.
various names. catalogues in those of
Dubuque German College and Seminary and University of Dubuque, 1910-35.
1885 1903-33 35

Eden. e&r. Webster Groves, Mo. 1850.
1916+

Erskine. arp. Due West, S. C. 1837.
in Erskine College catalogues.
1934 37-38 40-43 46

Evangelical Theological College.
see Dallas.

Heidelberg. rcus. Tiffin, Ohio, 1850-1907.
in catalogue of Heidelberg College.
1888

Lane. usa. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1832-1932.
merged with McCormick.
1833-34 38 58 66 71-77 79-89 91-1902
04-05 08 23-24

Louisville Presbyterian. us&usa. Louisville, Ky. 1893.
as Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1901-18.
1895-1943 45+

McCormick. usa. Chicago, Ill. 1825.
established as theological department
of Hanover College and commonly
called Indiana Theological Seminary,
1829-40; as New Albany Theological
Seminary, 1840-57; inactive, 1857-59;
as Presbyterian Theological Seminary
of the Northwest, 1859-86; as McCormick
Theological Seminary, 1886-1928;
as Presbyterian Theological Seminary,
1928-43.

1855 67 69 75-76 79-82 84-86 88-1935 37+

New Albany.
see McCormick.

New Brunswick. rca. New Brunswick, N. J.
1784.
1879-1949 51+

Pittsburg-Xenia. up. Pittsburg, Pa. 1825.
as Allegheny, 1825-1914; as Pittsburg,
1914-30.
1861 75 79 82 85 89-90 92-1918 20-36
45+

Presbyterian. Chicago.
see McCormick.

Presbyterian. usa. Omaha, Nebr. 1891-1943.
1892-1941 43

Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky.
see Louisville.

Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest.
see McCormick.

Princeton. usa. Princeton, N. J. 1812.
1832-39 41-46 48-49 51+

Reformed Presbyterian. rpinna. Cedarville,
Ohio. 1810.
formerly various names and locations
catalogues in those of Cedarville Col-
lege.
1917-23 25 27-43

San Francisco. usa. San Anselmo, Cal.
1871.
1884 92 95-1902 04-10 13-33 35-38

**Theological Seminary of the Evangelical
and Reformed Church.** e&r. Lancaster, Pa.
1825.

1851 54-61 64-1910 12-39 46+

Union. intd. New York, N. Y. 1836.
1846-50 56-57 60-61 77 80-1940 42-43

Union. us. Richmond, Va. 1812.
1860-61 74 76-79 82+

Westminster. orthp. Philadelphia, Pa. 1929.
1930+

Western. rca. Holland, Mich. 1869.
catalogues with those of Hope College.
1894-1910 12-25 29-31 34

Western. usa. Pittsburgh, Pa. 1825.
1848 50 52-56 58 71 73 75 79 97-1909
14-24 26-27 29-35 37-43 46-49 51+

Xenia. up. St. Louis, Mo. 1794-1930.
merged with Pittsburg.
1882 94 1902-05 07-13 18-20 22-30

Universities

Biddle.
see Johnson C. Smith

Central University of Kentucky. us. Dan-
ville, Ky. 1873-1918.
1883-84 90 97-98 1900 02-07 09-12

Cumberland. usa. Lebanon, Tenn. 1842.
1928-34 42-43

Dubuque. usa. Dubuque, Iowa. 1852.
1885 1903-33 35-41

James Millikin. usa. Decatur, Ill. 1903. 1934-41 43-44 46+	Pierre. see Huron College.
Johnson C. Smith. usa. Charlotte, N. C. 1867. formerly Biddle. 1893-96 98 1900-05 07-18 20-24 26-41 43-44	Princeton. sec. Princeton, N. J. 1747. formerly College of New Jersey. 1838-96
Lincoln. usa. Lincoln, Pa. 1854. as Ashmun Institute, 1854-66. 1927 29-36	South Carolina. sec. Columbia, S. C. 1801. as South Carolina College, 1801-1906. 1852
Miami. sec. Oxford, Ohio. 1824. William McGuffey, of Reader fame, taught here. 1852 59	Trinity. usa. San Antonio, Texas. 1869. 1872 83 87-88 91 93-96 98 1905 07-09 11-12 17-18 20-21 23-34
Mississippi. sec. Oxford, Miss. 1844. 1853	Tulsa. usa. Tulsa, Okla. 1894. as Henry Kendall College, 1894-1920. 1934 37-42
Nashville. sec. Nashville, Tenn. 1809-? 1854	Virginia. sec. Charlottesville, Va. 1823. 1867 1930
North Carolina. sec. Chapel Hill, N. C. 1795. 1854 68 75 78	Washington and Lee. sec. Lexington, Va. 1749. as Augusta Academy, 1749-76; as Liberty Hall Academy, 1776-96; as Washington College, 1796-1871. 1852 69
Oglethorpe. us. Atlanta, Ga. 1835-72. 1853 60	William Jennings Bryan. Intd. Dayton, Tenn. 1930. 1931
Oglethorpe (new). Atlanta, Ga. 1913. 1918	

Other Institutions

Assembly's Home and Training School. us. Fredericksburg, Va. 1893-1915. 1897	General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers. us. Richmond, Va. 1914. 1915-17 19-24 26-44 46+
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. sec. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1871	Western Conservatory of Music. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1870
Cincinnati Normal Academy of Music. sec. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1864-65	Westminster Choir School of Music. Intd. Princeton, N. J. 1925. 1934

PHOTOMOUNT
PAMPHLET BINDER

~
Manufactured by
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.
Syracuse, N.Y.
Stockton, Calif.

DATE DUE

~~Enter Date Due~~

NOV 21 1997

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

LC580 .S74
Catalogues of Presbyterian and Reformed

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00004 1774